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JULES VEDRINES



Jules Vedrines, who recently started Paris by his wonderful feat of landing on a building with his airplane. During the war his was the hazardous task of landing French secret service men behind the German lines. He aims to make a roof to roof flight, starting from the roof of the Equitable building, New York city, and alighting on the roof of the Marshall Field building, in Chicago, in a non-stop flight, within the next six months. He is now in France.

CIVIC GUARD PLANNED

To Maintain Order During Strike in England.

London Daily Mail Forecasts Steps to Be Taken by Government to Protect Public Service.

London, Feb. 6.—The ministry of labor will intervene in the strike which is spreading throughout Great Britain and Ireland if union officials fail to gain control of the situation.

The following statement was issued: "The government regards the labor situation as a fight between regular labor union leaders and rebels. If the regular leaders are unable to gain control the government will then intervene for the protection of society."

Plans for the formation of a civic guard to maintain and protect public service have been submitted to the authorities, according to the Mail, which says that a similar plan has been successfully employed in Switzerland, Holland and Australia.

The newspaper states that should the actions of the strikers warrant such a course, the citizens may be asked to form a guard to maintain transport, lighting and food supply services and also to guard power stations, flour mills and important factories.

The cabinet and various government departments concerned in the labor troubles have been very active seeking a solution of the difficulties. There have been numerous interviews and conferences with representatives of the strike movements and trade unions. One important result is the recognition by the government of the railway clerks' organization.

DRY ACT BRINGS BIG CLAIM

Britain Asks \$150,000,000 as Compensation for Investors in Breweries and Distilleries.

Washington, Feb. 6.—An international aspect of prohibition has been developed by representations of the British government through diplomatic channels to the state department.

Great Britain has politely called the attention of the government of the United States to the advisability of having the money in hand with which to compensate British investors for the losses occasioned to them by the destruction of the brewing and distilling business through prohibition.

It is stated that there is \$150,000,000 of British capital invested in the liquor business in America, chiefly in brewing corporation stocks.

MORE YANKS SAIL FOR U. S.

13,700 American Officers and Enlisted Men Leave France on Five Transports.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Departure from France of five transports carrying 12,900 officers and approximately 12,500 men, all scheduled to arrive at New York or Newport News between February 10 and 14, was announced by the war department. The largest units on the ships are the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry complete and two battalions of the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, both of the Ninety-third division, colored.

LEAGUE WON'T BREAK PACTS, SAYS BALFOUR

British Foreign Minister Declares Alliances Will Be Permitted.

O.K. PART OF CONSTITUTION

Preamble and Two of the Articles Agreed to by Committee—Satisfactory Progress Made on Other Parts of Draft.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Alliances between the various nations will not be affected by the existence of the society of nations now in process of formation. It was declared by Arthur J. Balfour to newspaper interviewers. The foreign secretary was asked the direct question as to whether the formation of the world society would involve the abrogation of alliances.

"The constitution of the league of nations," responded the foreign secretary, "will involve no modification of the treaties of alliance previously concluded."

"As to the question whether special coalitions of two or several peoples could be formed aside from the league," Mr. Balfour added, "the conference alone can decide."

Agree on Two Articles.

The special committee which is drawing up the constitution of the league of nations agreed provisionally to the preamble and two of the articles. It was officially announced. Satisfactory progress is being made on other parts of the draft.

While there is no authoritative information on details of the project, distribution of printed drafts among the members has disclosed the main features, and these can be summarized as follows:

Two main plans have been presented which the members of the commission regard as embodying the American views, though both plans are composite, containing the best features from various sources, American, British, French and Italian.

First Plan Democratic.

Both plans are being considered together. In its original form the first plan is generally regarded as more democratic and more acceptable to the small powers, whereas the revised plan eliminates them from the executive branch of the proposed organization of an international supreme council, with a fundamental basis of codified international law.

The first plan had three main features:

First—A legislative branch, on which the great and small nations were equally represented, each as a unit.

Second—An executive branch consisting of two members from each of the great powers, United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and nine members chosen from the small powers. This gave the executive body a total membership of nineteen, of whom ten represented the great powers, and nine represented the small powers.

Third—Arbitration was provided for the determination of international issues. In case of a dispute between two nations, each nation named arbitrators, and these two selected a third arbitrator. Three arbitrators thus chosen constituted a tribunal for determining the issues.

Favored by Small Nations.

The foregoing, on broad lines, is the project which meets with most favor among the small nations, as they would be represented both on the legislative and executive branches.

It is to be noted that such an organization would follow somewhat the lines of the present peace conference, as the legislative branch is analogous to the plenary session of the conference, while the executive branch is similar to the council of the great powers now holding daily sessions.

The revised plan makes several important changes. The legislative branch remains the same, with the great and small nations represented. The executive branch is modified, however, so as to consist chiefly of the great powers, with two representatives from each, to which others from the small powers may be added when interests especially affecting them are at issue.

Court Supplants Arbitration.

The third branch is entirely changed, to eliminate the plan of arbitrators and substitute an executive council of the great powers as a tribunal for judging international issues analogous to the international supreme council.

It is the two latter features which are regarded by the small powers as tending to concentrate the executive and judicial branches in the hands of the great powers, whereas the small powers prefer the plan giving them a status on the executive branch and arbitration as a means of judicial determination, instead of a tribunal of the great powers.

No Place for Him



3,703,273 IN U.S. ARMY ON NOV. 11

Armistice Was Signed When American Force Was at Its Peak.

FOE OUTNUMBERED 2 TO 1

On Nov. 1, When Germany's Reserves Were Exhausted, Allies Had Rifle Strength of 1,485,000—Figures by War Department.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The total strength of the United States army on Nov. 11, when the armistice was signed and when the American war effort was at its peak was 3,703,273 officers and men, including the marine corps on duty with the army in Europe. A statistical table made public by the war department gives this figure.

Pass German Strength in July.

In rifle strength, which means men, "standing in the trenches ready to go over the top with the bayonet," the allies' total on July 1, was 1,556,000, compared with 1,412,000 for the Germans.

Included in the table is a comparative statement of the strength of the forces of the allies and the Germans on the western front by months, beginning April 1, 1918, showing that on July 1 for the first nine times the allies' "rifle strength" exceeded that of the Germans.

Outnumber Foes Two to One.

On Nov. 1 when the enemy's reserves had been exhausted and his front line strength reduced by about half, the allies had rifle strength of 1,485,000, representing odds of upward of two to one.

From July 1, as the Americans continued to arrive, the allies' superiority showed continued growth over the Germans, who had dropped on Nov. 1 to a strength of 866,000.

When the great German drive was launched in the spring of 1918 the enemy had a definite superiority of approximately 20 per cent, the figures for April 1 showing rifle strength for the allies of 1,245,000 and a German total of 1,569,000. The Germans reached their maximum June 1 with 1,639,000, while the allies reached their maximum June 1, with 1,639,000, while the allies reached their maximum on Sept. 1, with 1,682,000.

Meaning of Rifle Strength.

The meaning of the rifle strength upon which the table is based is made clear by the fact that an American division with a total strength of approximately 27,000 fighting men is rated as 12,250 rifles.

The department's table shows that the rush of American troops to Europe when the German great drive was launched not only succeeded in making good all losses for the allies from month to month at the front, but steadily increased the strength of the allies' armies actually engaged. Figures on the hundreds of thousands of Americans who were training behind the lines are not given.

NOT TO FREE SINN FEINERS

Reports That Britain Planned to Release Prisoners Is Denied.

London, Feb. 6.—Reports from various sources that the members of the Sinn Fein who had been interned in England were to be released were set at naught by a statement issued from the office of the secretary for Ireland. The statement declared that the Sinn Fein prisoners were not to be released "under the present circumstances."

BRITISH TRADE EMBARGO FIGHT

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS IN SENATE ANTAGONIZING ENGLAND'S ACT.

Calling Attention to the Effect It Would Have on American Industry—Remember 1812, Says Lewis.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Democrats and Republicans in the senate joined in criticizing the new British embargo on imports and calling attention to the effect it would have on American industry. During the discussion that followed, Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, attacked the Carnegie Peace Foundation activities abroad, questioned its loyalty, and declared it should be dissolved. Senators Knox, of Pennsylvania, Republican, and Ashurst, of Arizona, Democrat, joined in the attack. Senator Knox said although the American people had expressed the opinion that they had a right to send coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal, without charge, and three big political parties had endorsed this policy, "this Carnegie peace organization spent \$25,000 or \$30,000 to circulate literature urging the repeal of the act conferring that right to shipping."

"I think the Pennsylvania Senator should have added," interrupted Senator Thomas, of Colorado, "that much of that fund was spent for the purpose of circulating a speech made in the senate by Elihu Root in favor of the repeal of this act." Senator Ashurst declared that his party's failure to keep its pledge regarding that act "had done more to undermine confidence in the Democratic party than anything we ever did."

Senator Knox stated that he believed the free trade question could have been amicably settled without appeal. After the United States proposed arbitration, according to Senator Knox, Canadian shipping interests caused England to insist upon repeal of the law. Senator Myers, of Montana, Democrat, denied that the tolls had been disastrous to the Democratic party, citing subsequent party successes. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, Republican, and Senators Lewis, of Illinois; Smith, of Georgia, and Reed, of Missouri, Democrats, led in protests against the embargo. Senator Weeks said he did not charge that the embargo was aimed against the United States, but Senator Lewis remarked that a majority of articles listed are manufactured in the American Middle West. The Illinois Senator said the action might bring on a trade war.

"I invite the attention of British officials to the delicate situation," he continued. "While the President is in France battling for the principles our country feels are necessary, one of our own allies takes a course so inimical to the welfare of the United States that it is calculated to create a sentiment of hostility which will embarrass harmony in the United States."

Approving the view expressed in a pending resolution by Senator Weeks asking the State Department whether any steps have been taken looking to securing a modification, that the embargo violates the third of President Wilson's peace points against economic barriers. Senator Lewis added: "Britain does this country a great violence at this time in pressing this embargo. It will awaken sentiment that will make it difficult for the President to succeed in his efforts and awaken hostility, create a war of protest and lead to retaliatory legislation by the United States. And before we know it we will have trade hostility. Instead of having the calm peace we wish with our allies we will have enmity instead of the peace we strive for."

"I pray the British official set to beware and not unnecessarily reawaken the old spirit of 1812."

Soldiers Fail To Get Mail and Pay.

Washington.—Representative Welty, of Ohio, sent a letter to the Adjutant-General of the army suggesting the advisability of sending certain army officers "to the dark cells for life." Mr. Welty was stirred by complaints he has been receiving from constituents relative to failure of their soldier sons to receive mail and pay. In his letter Welty says: "I am calling this to your attention because I do not care to condemn the War Department on the floor of the House, but I do hope that some of these officers who are guilty will be sent to the dark cells for life."

Motorist Draws Limit, 20 Years.

Cleveland, O.—The first Cleveland motorist to receive the law's limit for running down and killing a pedestrian, was sentenced to from one to 20 years in the penitentiary by Judge Foran.

EDWARD S. MORRIS



Edward S. Morris, president of Morris & Co., who has been testifying in the packers' investigation in Washington.

REFUSED SWIFT PLEA

Wilson Refused to Halt U. S. Trade Commission.

Letters Show President Investigated Protests Made by Packers Against Body's Conduct.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Letters read at the senate agricultural committee's hearing on meat industry legislation disclosed that President Wilson made a personal investigation last February of protests against the federal trade commission's conduct of its packing inquiry and informed Louis F. Swift that he was convinced that "there would be no warrant for his interfering with the judgment and action of the commission."

During cross-examination of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., by Francis J. Heney, Mr. Veeder read various letters written by Louis F. Swift to government officials, including the president, protesting against methods of the trade commission. He read the following from Secretary Taft under date of Feb. 27, 1918, replying to the appeal to the president:

"The president has asked me to acknowledge for him the receipt of your letter of Feb. 19 and to say that immediately upon its receipt he looked into the matter about which you wrote him in careful inquiry of the federal trade commission as to just what the character and process of the present investigations are. The inquiry has convinced him that there would be no warrant for his interfering with the judgment and action of the commission."

"He is very sorry if any inconvenience has been caused Swift & Co., but has asked me to say that it is probable that the significance of many of the matters apparently irrelevant which the commission has drawn out in evidence, will, it is hoped, clearly appear in the final report of the commission."

JOB FOR EVERY SOLDIER

Secretary Baker Says Every Man Who Put on Uniform Will Have Work If He Wants It.

Washington, Feb. 6.—"Every soldier who put on the uniform of the United States, who fought, or trained to fight, will have a job if he wants one," Secretary Baker declared in delivering the opening address at the fourteenth annual convention of the national rivers and harbors congress. The secretary emphasized the duty of American business men to co-operate in what the government was doing in this direction, and said that every chamber of commerce, board of trade or other similar organization should realize the need for its participation. Urging the house rules committee to give the right of way for passage of legislation prohibiting immigration for four years, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that 500,000 men now in the United States are now without employment.

FIFTY "GOBS" IN FLU TEST

Volunteers From Naval Detention Barracks at Boston to Submit to Infection.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Fifty healthy young men, volunteers from the naval detention barracks here, were taken to the quarantine station at Gallipoli Island to submit to influenza tests by a board of government experts. The men will be subjected to every known method of infection in order that an exhaustive study of the "cause and mode of spread of influenza" may be made.